

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**VIBORG, SOUTH DAKOTA**

**AUDIT REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1, 2017 TO DECEMBER 31, 2017**

*Schoenfish & Co., Inc.*

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

P.O. Box 247

105 EAST MAIN, PARKSTON, SOUTH DAKOTA 57366

MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG

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MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS  
DECEMBER 31, 2017

MAYOR:

Steven Bendt

GOVERNING BOARD:

Caralee Miller, President  
Keith Bendert, Vice-President  
Darren Duncan  
John Edelman  
Chad Nelson  
Jared Voog

FINANCE OFFICER:

Lori Jorgensen

ATTORNEY:

Gary Ward

*Schoenfish & Co., Inc.*

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING  
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Governing Board  
Municipality of Viborg  
Viborg, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Municipality of Viborg, South Dakota (Municipality), as of December 31, 2017 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 31, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Municipality's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as item 2017-001 to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Municipality's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an

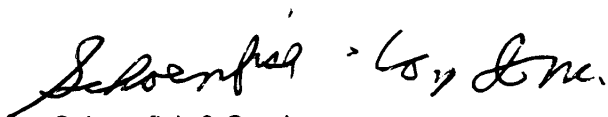
opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### Municipality's Response to Findings

The Municipality's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings. The Municipality's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

#### Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.



Schoenfish & Co., Inc.  
Certified Public Accountants  
July 31, 2018

*Schoenfish & Co., Inc.*

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SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGSPRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS:Finding Number 2016-001:

A material weakness in internal controls was noted due to a lack of proper segregation of duties existed for the revenues. This comment has not been corrected and is restated as current audit finding number 2017-001.

Finding Number 2016-002:

The amount from a business owned by a member of the governing board was in excess of the amounts authorized by South Dakota Codified Laws SDCL 6-1-1 and 6-1-2, resulting in a conflict of interest. This comment has been corrected.

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SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGSCURRENT OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS:Internal Control – Related Finding – Material Weakness:Finding Number 2017-001:

A material weakness in internal controls was noted due to a lack of proper segregation of duties existed for the revenues. This has been a continuing audit comment since 2002.

Criteria:

Proper segregation of duties results in increased reliability of reported financial data and decreased potential for the loss of public assets.

Condition:

The Finance Officer and Assistant Finance Officer process all revenue transactions from beginning to end. The Finance Officer also receives money, issues receipts, records receipts, posts receipts in the accounting records, prepares bank deposits, reconciles bank statements, and prepares financial statements.

Effect:

As a result, there is an increased likelihood that errors could occur and not be detected in a timely manner by employees in the ordinary course of performing their duties.

Recommendation:

1. We recommend that the Municipality of Viborg officials be cognizant of this lack of segregation of duties for revenues and attempt to provide compensating internal controls whenever, and wherever, possible and practical.

Management's Response:

The Municipality of Viborg Mayor, Steven Bendt, is the contact person responsible for the corrective action plan for this comment. This comment is due to the size of the Municipality of Viborg, which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal controls. We are aware of this problem and are attempting to develop policies and provide compensating controls.

CLOSING CONFERENCE

The audit was discussed with the Mayor and Finance Officer on August 7, 2018.

*Schoenfish & Co., Inc.*

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P.O. Box 247

105 EAST MAIN, PARKSTON, SOUTH DAKOTA 57366

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board  
Municipality of Viborg  
Viborg, South Dakota

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Municipality of Viborg, South Dakota, (Municipality) as of December 31, 2017 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Municipality's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Municipality's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



### Unmodified Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Municipality of Viborg as of December 31, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Other Matters

#### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Budgetary Comparison Schedules, the Schedule of the Municipality's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), and the Schedule of the Municipality's Contributions on pages 37 through 39, 41, and 42, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The Municipality has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 31, 2018 on our consideration of the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Schoenfish & Co., Inc.  
Certified Public Accountants  
July 31, 2018

*Schoenfish & Co., Inc.*

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**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**December 31, 2017**

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<b>ASSETS:</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	731,603.52	266,951.89	998,555.41
Investments	44,112.43		44,112.43
Accounts Receivable, Net	51,536.42	58,694.29	110,230.71
Other Assets	214,800.00		214,800.00
Inventories		18,393.00	18,393.00
Net Pension Asset	587.95	185.66	773.61
Restricted Assets:			
Deposits	14,921.13		14,921.13
Capital Assets:			
Land	108,747.27	21,489.76	130,237.03
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	1,342,758.36	4,090,396.81	5,433,155.17
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,509,067.08</b>	<b>4,456,111.41</b>	<b>6,965,178.49</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</b>			
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	61,784.30	19,510.82	81,295.12
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>61,784.30</b>	<b>19,510.82</b>	<b>81,295.12</b>
<b>LIABILITIES :</b>			
Accounts Payable	9,833.00	2,676.88	12,509.88
Other Current Liabilities		5,650.00	5,650.00
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	25,655.46	45,307.84	70,963.30
Due in More than One Year	18,020.85	1,354,891.77	1,372,912.62
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>53,509.31</b>	<b>1,408,526.49</b>	<b>1,462,035.80</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</b>			
Other Deferred Inflows of Resources	11,303.77	3,569.60	14,873.37
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>11,303.77</b>	<b>3,569.60</b>	<b>14,873.37</b>
<b>NET POSITION:</b>			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,415,909.91	2,713,226.08	4,129,135.99
Restricted for:			
Debt Service Purposes		44,870.26	44,870.26
Cumulative Insurance Reserve	14,921.13		14,921.13
City Promotion Purposes	11,369.87		11,369.87
SDRS Pension Purposes	51,068.48	16,126.88	67,195.36
Unrestricted (Deficit)	1,012,768.91	289,302.92	1,302,071.83
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<b>2,506,038.30</b>	<b>3,063,526.14</b>	<b>5,569,564.44</b>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Primary Government Business-Type Activities
<b>Primary Government:</b>						
Governmental Activities:						
General Government	128,942.49	10,255.27			(118,687.22)	(118,687.22)
Public Safety	102,497.04	32.50	18,570.96		(83,893.58)	(83,893.58)
Public Works	154,524.87	300.00	23,870.83	191,656.95	61,302.91	61,302.91
Health and Welfare	1,300.00				(1,300.00)	(1,300.00)
Culture and Recreation	122,978.36	9,078.68	2,708.00	213,457.19	102,265.51	102,265.51
Conservation and Development	48,183.58				(48,183.58)	(48,183.58)
Miscellaneous Expenditures	550.00	11,691.22			11,141.22	11,141.22
*Interest on Long-term Debt	1,560.54				(1,560.54)	(1,560.54)
Total Governmental Activities	560,536.88	31,357.67	45,149.79	405,114.14	(78,915.28)	(78,915.28)
Business-type Activities:						
Water	204,326.67	188,661.85		111,231.74	95,566.92	95,566.92
Sewer	96,372.51	108,218.69		232,058.12	243,904.30	243,904.30
Total Business-type Activities	300,699.18	296,880.54	0.00	343,289.86	339,471.22	339,471.22
Total Primary Government	861,236.06	328,238.21	45,149.79	748,404.00	(78,915.28)	260,555.94
<b>General Revenues:</b>						
Taxes:						
Property Taxes					215,609.99	215,609.99
Sales Taxes					276,892.34	276,892.34
State Shared Revenues					5,504.25	5,504.25
Unrestricted Investment Earnings					1,917.57	2,378.82
Miscellaneous Revenue					10,107.12	10,107.12
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets					(123,175.00)	(123,175.00)
Total General Revenues					386,856.27	387,317.52
Change in Net Position					307,940.99	647,873.46
Net Position - Beginning					2,198,097.31	4,921,690.98
NET POSITION - ENDING					2,506,038.30	5,569,564.44

\* The Municipality does not have interest expense related to the functions presented above. This amount includes indirect interest expense on general long-term debt.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG  
BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
December 31, 2017**

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Gross Receipts Fund</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
<b>ASSETS:</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	720,433.77	11,169.75	731,603.52
Investments	44,112.43		44,112.43
Taxes Receivable--Delinquent	7,810.76		7,810.76
Accounts Receivable, Net	2,632.53		2,632.53
Note Receivable	214,800.00		214,800.00
Special Assessments Receivable--Deferred	1,073.40		1,073.40
Due from Other Government	39,436.55	583.18	40,019.73
Deposits - Cumulative Insurance Reserve	14,921.13		14,921.13
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,045,220.57</b>	<b>11,752.93</b>	<b>1,056,973.50</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES:</b>			
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	9,449.94	383.06	9,833.00
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>9,449.94</b>	<b>383.06</b>	<b>9,833.00</b>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Unavailable Revenue--Property Taxes	7,810.76		7,810.76
Unavailable Revenue--Special Assessments	1,073.40		1,073.40
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>8,884.16</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8,884.16</b>
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable for Note Receivable	214,800.00		214,800.00
Nonspendable for Cumulative Insurance Reserve	14,921.13		14,921.13
Restricted for Special Facilities/City Promotion		11,369.87	11,369.87
Unassigned	797,165.34		797,165.34
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>1,026,886.47</b>	<b>11,369.87</b>	<b>1,038,256.34</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>1,045,220.57</b>	<b>11,752.93</b>	<b>1,056,973.50</b>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position**  
**December 31, 2017**

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	<u>1,038,256.34</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Net pension asset reported in governmental activities is not an available financial resource and therefore is not reported in the funds.	<u>587.95</u>
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	<u>1,451,505.63</u>
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.	<u>61,784.30</u>
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued leave payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	<u>(43,676.31)</u>
Assets, such as taxes receivable (delinquent) and special assessments receivables (current, delinquent, and deferred) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	<u>8,884.16</u>
Pension related deferred inflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.	<u>(11,303.77)</u>
Net Position - Governmental Activities	<u><u>2,506,038.30</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Gross Receipts Fund</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Taxes:			
General Property Taxes	213,628.52		213,628.52
General Sales and Use Taxes	267,249.52	9,642.82	276,892.34
Amusement Taxes	348.00		348.00
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	1,398.01		1,398.01
Licenses and Permits	1,207.75		1,207.75
Intergovernmental Revenue:			
Federal Grants	200,765.14		200,765.14
State Grants	2,708.00		2,708.00
State Shared Revenue:			
Bank Franchise Tax	649.43		649.43
Liquor Tax Reversion	4,854.82		4,854.82
Motor Vehicle Licenses	9,898.06		9,898.06
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	10,847.88		10,847.88
County Shared Revenue:			
County Road Tax	528.68		528.68
County Wheel Tax	2,596.21		2,596.21
Charges for Goods and Services:			
Sanitation	300.00		300.00
Culture and Recreation	9,078.68		9,078.68
Fines and Forfeits:			
Court Fines and Costs	32.50		32.50
Other	4,652.52		4,652.52
Miscellaneous Revenue:			
Investment Earnings	1,880.67	36.90	1,917.57
Rentals	4,395.00		4,395.00
Special Assessments	24,101.89		24,101.89
Contributions and Donations from Private Sources	200,000.08		200,000.08
Liquor Operating Agreement Income	11,691.22		11,691.22
Other	10,107.12		10,107.12
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>982,919.70</b>	<b>9,679.72</b>	<b>992,599.42</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
General Government:			
Legislative	22,906.63		22,906.63
Executive	4,500.00		4,500.00
Financial Administration	55,409.13		55,409.13
Other	48,621.85		48,621.85
<b>Total General Government</b>	<b>131,437.61</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>131,437.61</b>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Gross Receipts Fund</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
<b>Expenditures (cont.):</b>			
Public Safety:			
Police	62,088.00		62,088.00
Fire	7,700.00		7,700.00
Total Public Safety	69,788.00	0.00	69,788.00
Public Works:			
Highways and Streets	113,072.00		113,072.00
Sanitation	4,913.00		4,913.00
Total Public Works	117,985.00	0.00	117,985.00
Health and Welfare:			
Other	1,300.00		1,300.00
Total Health and Welfare	1,300.00	0.00	1,300.00
Culture and Recreation:			
Recreation	22,776.49		22,776.49
Parks	17,471.90		17,471.90
Libraries	38,166.05		38,166.05
Auditorium	10,347.08	10,157.25	20,504.33
Total Culture and Recreation	88,761.52	10,157.25	98,918.77
Conservation and Development:			
Economic Development & Assistance (Industrial Development)	37,480.00		37,480.00
Total Conservation and Development	37,480.00	0.00	37,480.00
Debt Service	18,570.96	0.00	18,570.96
Capital Outlay	302,813.03	0.00	302,813.03
Miscellaneous:			
Liquor Operating Agreements	550.00		550.00
Total Miscellaneous	550.00	0.00	550.00
Total Expenditures	768,686.12	10,157.25	778,843.37
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	214,233.58	(477.53)	213,756.05
<b>Other Financing Sources:</b>			
Sale of Municipal Property	216,825.00		216,825.00
Total Other Financing Sources	216,825.00	0.00	216,825.00
Net Change in Fund Balances	431,058.58	(477.53)	430,581.05
Fund Balance - Beginning	595,827.89	11,847.40	607,675.29
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	1,026,886.47	11,369.87	1,038,256.34

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN**  
**FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	<u>430,581.05</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
This amount represents capital asset purchases which are reported as expenditures on the fund financial statements but increase assets on the government-wide statements.	<u>302,813.03</u>
This amount represents the current year depreciation expense reported in the statement of activities which is not reported on the fund financial statements because it does not require the use of current financial resources.	<u>(122,350.06)</u>
In the statement of activities, gains and losses on disposal of capital assets are reported, whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the disposal of capital assets is reflected, regardless of whether a gain or loss is realized.	<u>(340,000.00)</u>
The receipt of donated capital assets is not reported on the fund statements, but is reported as a program revenue on the government-wide statements.	<u>2,973.07</u>
Payment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	<u>17,010.42</u>
The fund financial statement governmental fund property tax accruals differ from the government-wide statement property tax accruals in that the fund financial statements require the amounts to be "available".	<u>235.46</u>
Governmental funds report special assessments as revenue when "available", but the statement of activities includes the full amount of special assessments as revenue upon completion of the project at the point when an enforceable legal claim arises.	<u>(4,155.08)</u>
Governmental funds recognize expenditures for amounts with current financial resources during the fiscal year. Amounts of compensated absences earned by the employees are not recognized in the funds. In the statement of activities, expenses for these benefits are recognized when the employees earn leave credits.	<u>(1,899.74)</u>
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (e.g., pension expense)	<u>799.80</u>
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	<u>21,933.04</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>307,940.99</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**December 31, 2017**

	<b>Enterprise Funds</b>		
	<b>Water Fund</b>	<b>Sewer Fund</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>ASSETS:</b>			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	105,842.48	161,109.41	266,951.89
Accounts Receivable, Net	15,733.89	9,869.40	25,603.29
Due from Other Government	23,163.00	9,928.00	33,091.00
Inventory of Supplies	16,463.00	1,930.00	18,393.00
Total Current Assets	161,202.37	182,836.81	344,039.18
Noncurrent Assets:			
Net Pension Asset	92.83	92.83	185.66
Capital Assets:			
Land	9,100.00	12,389.76	21,489.76
Buildings	166,312.00		166,312.00
Improvements Other Than Buildings	3,577,809.28	1,523,124.30	5,100,933.58
Machinery and Equipment	13,862.32	97,527.59	111,389.91
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(841,087.27)	(447,151.41)	(1,288,238.68)
Total Noncurrent Assets	2,926,089.16	1,185,983.07	4,112,072.23
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3,087,291.53</b>	<b>1,368,819.88</b>	<b>4,456,111.41</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</b>			
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	9,755.41	9,755.41	19,510.82
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>9,755.41</b>	<b>9,755.41</b>	<b>19,510.82</b>
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	2,089.39	587.49	2,676.88
Customer Deposits	5,650.00		5,650.00
Current Other Long-Term Liabilities	5,652.78		5,652.78
Bonds Payable Current:			
Revenue	28,792.62	9,353.32	38,145.94
Total Current Liabilities	42,184.79	9,940.81	52,125.60
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Bonds Payable:			
General Obligation	688,526.77	452,311.27	1,140,838.04
Accrued Leave Payable	754.56	754.56	1,509.12
Other Long-Term Liabilities	214,053.73		214,053.73
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	903,335.06	453,065.83	1,356,400.89
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>945,519.85</b>	<b>463,006.64</b>	<b>1,408,526.49</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</b>			
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	1,784.80	1,784.80	3,569.60
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>1,784.80</b>	<b>1,784.80</b>	<b>3,569.60</b>
<b>NET POSITION:</b>			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,988,970.43	724,255.65	2,713,226.08
Restricted For:			
Revenue Bond Debt Service	44,870.26		44,870.26
SDRS Pension Purposes	8,063.44	8,063.44	16,126.88
Unrestricted Net Position	107,838.16	181,464.76	289,302.92
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<b>2,149,742.29</b>	<b>913,783.85</b>	<b>3,063,526.14</b>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	<b>Enterprise Funds</b>		
	<b>Water Fund</b>	<b>Sewer Fund</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>Operating Revenue:</b>			
Charges for Goods and Services	188,661.85	108,218.69	296,880.54
Total Operating Revenue	188,661.85	108,218.69	296,880.54
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>			
Personal Services	37,054.65	37,111.65	74,166.30
Other Current Expense	18,428.14	14,130.65	32,558.79
Materials (Cost of Goods Sold)	61,287.00		61,287.00
Depreciation	75,298.83	33,262.37	108,561.20
Total Operating Expenses	192,068.62	84,504.67	276,573.29
Operating Income (Loss)	(3,406.77)	23,714.02	20,307.25
<b>Nonoperating Revenue (Expense):</b>			
Investment Earnings	369.00	92.25	461.25
Interest Expense	(12,258.05)	(11,867.84)	(24,125.89)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	(11,889.05)	(11,775.59)	(23,664.64)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions	(15,295.82)	11,938.43	(3,357.39)
Capital Contributions	111,231.74	232,058.12	343,289.86
Change in Net Position	95,935.92	243,996.55	339,932.47
Net Position - Beginning	2,053,806.37	669,787.30	2,723,593.67
<b>NET POSITION - ENDING</b>	<b>2,149,742.29</b>	<b>913,783.85</b>	<b>3,063,526.14</b>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**PROPRIETARY FUNDS**  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	<b>Enterprise Funds</b>		
	<b>Water Fund</b>	<b>Sewer Fund</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Cash Receipts from Customers	189,045.36	108,085.59	297,130.95
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(39,662.58)	(39,724.10)	(79,386.68)
Cash Payments to Suppliers of Goods and Services	(77,581.75)	(13,664.16)	(91,245.91)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	71,801.03	54,697.33	126,498.36
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Proceeds from Capital Debt	504,890.00	102,183.00	607,073.00
Capital Contributions	88,068.74	222,130.12	310,198.86
Purchase of Capital Assets	(643,101.16)	(322,302.38)	(965,403.54)
Principal Paid on Capital Debt	(32,803.22)	(9,055.40)	(41,858.62)
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	(12,258.05)	(11,867.84)	(24,125.89)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(95,203.69)	(18,912.50)	(114,116.19)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Cash Received for Interest	369.00	92.25	461.25
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	369.00	92.25	461.25
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(23,033.66)	35,877.08	12,843.42
Balances - Beginning	128,876.14	125,232.33	254,108.47
Balances - Ending	105,842.48	161,109.41	266,951.89
<b>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Operating Income (Loss)	(3,406.77)	23,714.02	20,307.25
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation Expense	75,298.83	33,262.37	108,561.20
(Increase) decrease in Receivables	333.51	(133.10)	200.41
(Increase) decrease in Inventories	44.00	(45.00)	(1.00)
(Increase) decrease in Net Pension Asset	(92.83)	(92.83)	(185.66)
(Increase) decrease in Pension Related Deferred Outflows	291.22	283.14	574.36
(Decrease) increase in Accounts and Other Payables	2,089.39	511.49	2,600.88
(Decrease) increase in Accrued Leave Payable	(162.52)	(162.52)	(325.04)
(Decrease) Increase in Pension Related Deferred Inflows	1,784.80	1,784.80	3,569.60
(Decrease) Increase in Net Pension Liability	(4,428.60)	(4,425.04)	(8,853.64)
(Decrease) Increase in Customer Deposits	50.00		50.00
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	71,801.03	54,697.33	126,498.36

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the Municipality of Viborg (Municipality) consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The Municipality is financially accountable if its Governing Board appoints a voting majority of another organization's governing body and it has the ability to impose its will on the that organization, or there is a potential for that organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the Municipality (primary government). The Municipality may also be financially accountable for another organization if that organization is fiscally dependent on the Municipality.

The Viborg Housing and Redevelopment Commission (Commission) was established under state statute on June 21, 1999. The Commission consists of five members which are appointed by the Mayor of the Municipality, with the approval of the Governing Board. The Commission elects its own chairperson and recruits and employs its own management personnel and other workers. The Governing Board, though, retains the statutory authority to approve or deny or otherwise modify the Commission's plans to construct low-income housing units, or to issue debt, which gives the Governing Board the ability to impose its will on the Commission. The Commission sold the apartment complex in 2012 and became inactive. The Commission has no financial resources. The Commission holds regular meetings at least semi-annually. For further information, contact the Viborg Housing and Redevelopment Commission at P.O. Box 56, Viborg, SD 57070.

#### b. Basis of Presentation:

##### Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the Municipality and for each function of the Municipality's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by recipients of goods and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Continued)**

program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

**Fund Financial Statements:**

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Municipality or it meets the following criteria:

1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the Municipality financial reporting entity are described below:

**Governmental Funds:**

**General Fund** – the General Fund is the general operating fund of the Municipality. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is always a major fund.

**Special Revenue Fund** – special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

**Gross Receipts Fund** – to account for an additional 1% tax on gross receipts from the sale of leases or rental of hotel, motel, campsites or other lodging accommodations within the Municipality for periods of less than twenty-eight (28) consecutive days, the sale of alcoholic beverages as defined by SDCL 35-1-1 establishments when the public is invited to eat, dine or purchase and carry out prepared food for immediate consumption, and ticket sales or admissions to places of amusement, athletic and cultural events. The use of this tax is for the purpose of land acquisition, architectural fees, construction costs, payment for civic center, auditorium or athletic facility buildings, including the maintenance, staffing, and operations of such facilities, and the promotion and advertising of the Municipality, its facilities, attraction, and activities. This is a major fund.

**Proprietary Funds:**

**Enterprise Funds** – Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met. Governments should apply each of these criteria in the context of the activity's principal revenue sources.

- a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit—even if that government is not expected to make any payments—is not payable solely from fees and charges of

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)

- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

Water Fund – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal waterworks system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-47-1) This is a major fund.

Sewer Fund – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal sanitary sewer system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-48-2) This is a major fund.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, regardless of the measurement focus.

Measurement Focus:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental fund types, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary fund types.

Basis of Accounting:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and related assets are recorded when earned (usually when the right to receive cash vests); and, expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation is incurred (usually when the obligation to pay cash in the future vests).

Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the Municipality of Viborg, the length of that cycle is 30 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2017 are sales tax and liquor agreement revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Reported deferred revenues are those where asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

Expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when due.

All proprietary fund types are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

d. Deposits and Investments:

For the purpose of financial reporting, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with a term to maturity at date of acquisition of three months or less. Investments in open-end mutual fund shares, or similar investments in external investment pools, are also considered to be cash equivalents.

Investments classified in the financial statements consist primarily of certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at date of acquisition exceeds three months, and/or those types of investment authorized by SDCL 4-5-6.

e. Capital Assets:

Capital assets include land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. Infrastructure assets are long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

The accounting treatment over capital assets depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. Reported cost values include ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Subsequent to initial capitalization, improvements or betterments that are significant and which extend the useful life of a capital asset are also capitalized.

The total December 31, 2017 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately five percent for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total December 31, 2017 balance of business-type capital assets includes approximately three percent for which the costs were determined by estimations of the original cost. These estimated original costs were established by reviewing deflated current replacement costs.

Infrastructure assets used in general government operations consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems, acquired prior to January 1, 2004, were not required to be capitalized by the Municipality. Infrastructure assets acquired since January 1, 2004 are recorded at cost, and classified as "Improvements Other than Buildings."

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

For governmental activities Capital Assets, construction-period interest is not capitalized, in accordance with USGAAP, while for capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund's operations, construction period interest is capitalized in accordance with USGAAP.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities, except for that portion related to common use assets for which allocation would be unduly complex, and which is reported as Unallocated Depreciation, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and on each proprietary fund's Statement of Net Position/Balance Sheet.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land and land rights	\$ -	-- N/A --	-- N/A --
Improvements other than buildings	\$ 15,000.00	Straight-line	50-60 yrs.
Buildings	\$ 500.00	Straight-line	15-50 yrs.
Machinery & Equipment	\$ 2,500.00	Straight-line	5-15 yrs.

Land is an inexhaustible capital asset and is not depreciated.

#### Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as Capital Outlay expenditures of the appropriate governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for on the accrual basis, the same as in the government-wide statements.

#### f. Long-Term Liabilities:

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities primarily consist of revenue bonds, notes payable, and compensated absences.

In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources), while payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is on the accrual basis, the same in the fund statements as in the government-wide statements.

#### g. Program Revenues:

Program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the Municipality's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues are classified into three categories, as follows:



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

1. Charges for services – These arise from charges to customers, applicants, or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from the goods, services, or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services.
2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions – These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for use in a particular program.
3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions – These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program.

h. Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of net position that applies to a future period or periods. These items will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until the applicable future period.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent acquisitions of net position that applies to a future period or periods. These items will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until the applicable future period.

i. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues and expenses.

j. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The Municipality pools the cash resources of its funds for cash management purposes. The proprietary funds essentially have access to the entire amount of their cash resources on demand. Accordingly, each proprietary fund's equity in the cash management pool is considered to be cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

k. Equity Classifications:

Government-wide Statements:

Equity is classified as net position and is displayed in three components.

1. Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
2. Restricted net position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

3. Unrestricted net position – All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between "Nonspendable", "Restricted", "Committed", "Assigned" and "Unassigned" components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

l. Application of Net Position:

It is the Municipality's policy to first use restricted net position, prior to the use of unrestricted net position, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

m. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the Municipality classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

- Nonspendable – includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- Restricted – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority and does not lapse at year-end.
- Assigned – includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the Finance Officer.
- Unassigned – includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The Nonspendable Fund Balance is comprised of the following:

- Amount legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as South Dakota Insurance Reserve.
- Amount not in cash form such as notes receivable.

The Municipality uses restricted/committed amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Municipality would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

The Municipality does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

The purpose of each major special revenue fund and revenue source is listed below:

<u>Major Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Revenue Source</u>
Gross Receipts Fund	Sales Tax

See Independent Auditor's Report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

n. Pensions:

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense (revenue), information about the fiduciary net position of the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS) and additions to/deletions from SDRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SDRS. Municipal contributions and net pension liability (asset) are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT, CREDIT RISK, CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK

The Municipality follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized as follows:

**Deposits** – The Municipality's cash deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 9-22-6, 9-22-6.1 and 9-22-6.2, and may be in the form of demand or time deposits. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such as the FDIC and NCUA. In lieu of pledging eligible securities, a qualified public depository may furnish irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by Federal Home Loan Banks accompanied by written evidence of that bank's public debt rating which may not be less than "AA" or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation authorized to do business in South Dakota.

**Investments** – In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits municipal funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

As of December 31, 2017, the Municipality did not have any investments. The investments reported in he Financial Statements consist only of Certificates of Deposit.

**Credit Risk** – State law limits eligible investments for the Municipality, as discussed above. The Municipality has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** – the Municipality places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

**Interest Rate Risk** – The Municipality does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

**Assignment of Investment Income** – State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The Municipality's policy is to credit all income from investments to the fund making the investment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

3. RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Assets restricted to use for a specific purpose through segregation of balances in separate accounts are as follows:

Amount:	Purpose:
\$14,921.13	Cumulative reserve fund with the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance

4. RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Receivables and payables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The Municipality expects all receivables to be collect within one year.

5. INVENTORY

Inventory in the enterprise funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. Supplies are recorded at cost.

Inventory acquired for resale in the proprietary funds is recorded as an asset when acquired. The consumption of inventories held for resale is charged to expense as it is consumed. Inventories held for resale are recorded at the lower of cost of market, on the first-in, first-out cost flow assumption.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide financial statements, inventory is recorded as an asset at the time of purchase and charged to expense as it is consumed.

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, purchases of supply inventory items are recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are consumed. Reported inventories are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

6. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied on or before October 1, of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property and become due and payable as of the following January 1, the first day of the fiscal year. Taxes are payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the following year.

The Municipality is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable property in the Municipality.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Continued)

**7. CHANGES IN GENERAL CAPITAL ASSETS**

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2017, is as follows:

	Balance 01/01/2017	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2017
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Land	19,629.74			19,629.74
Construction Work in Progress	0.00	89,117.53		89,117.53
Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated	<u>19,629.74</u>	<u>89,117.53</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>108,747.27</u>
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Buildings	1,157,964.81		(500,000.00)	657,964.81
Improvements Other Than Buildings	643,268.18	176,167.54		819,435.72
Machinery and Equipment	1,256,238.21	40,501.03	(3,626.62)	1,293,112.62
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	<u>3,057,471.20</u>	<u>216,668.57</u>	<u>(503,626.62)</u>	<u>2,770,513.15</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	(434,281.56)	(23,185.31)	160,000.00	(297,466.87)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(394,442.52)	(35,062.48)		(429,505.00)
Machinery and Equipment	(640,307.27)	(64,102.27)	3,626.62	(700,782.92)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,469,031.35)</u>	<u>(122,350.06)</u>	<u>163,626.62</u>	<u>(1,427,754.79)</u>
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	<u>1,588,439.85</u>	<u>94,318.51</u>	<u>(340,000.00)</u>	<u>1,342,758.36</u>
Governmental Activity Capital Assets, Net	<u>1,608,069.59</u>	<u>183,436.04</u>	<u>(340,000.00)</u>	<u>1,451,505.63</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	
General Government	1,904.40
Public Safety	41,229.41
Public Works	40,364.91
Culture and Recreation	28,147.76
Conservation and Development	10,703.58
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	<u>122,350.06</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Continued)

	Balance 01/01/2017	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2017
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Land	21,489.76			21,489.76
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	21,489.76	0.00	0.00	21,489.76
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Buildings	166,312.00			166,312.00
Improvements Other Than Buildings	4,135,530.04	965,403.54		5,100,933.58
Machinery and Equipment	111,389.91			111,389.91
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	4,413,231.95	965,403.54	0.00	5,378,635.49
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	(131,523.36)	(2,726.24)		(134,249.60)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(1,010,408.54)	(100,658.00)		(1,111,066.54)
Machinery and Equipment	(37,745.58)	(5,176.96)		(42,922.54)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,179,677.48)	(108,561.20)	0.00	(1,288,238.68)
Total Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	3,233,554.47	856,842.34	0.00	4,090,396.81
Business-Type Activity Capital Assets, Net	3,255,044.23	856,842.34	0.00	4,111,886.57

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities:	
Water	75,298.83
Sewer	33,262.37
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	108,561.20

Construction Work in Progress at December 31, 2017 is composed of the following:

Project name	Project Authorization	Expended through 12/30/17	Committed	Required Future Financing
Library Addition	394,585.00	89,117.53	137,022.47	168,445.00

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Continued)

**8. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
Notes Payable - Fire Truck	52,606.14		17,010.42	35,595.72	17,574.87
Total Debt	52,606.14	0.00	17,010.42	35,595.72	17,574.87
Accrued Compensated Absences- Governmental Funds	6,180.85	8,538.52	6,638.78	8,080.59	8,080.59
Total Governmental Activities	58,786.99	8,538.52	23,649.20	43,676.31	25,655.46
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue - Rural Development	58,869.61		19,809.75	39,059.86	21,021.55
Revenue - SRF - DW # 1	74,137.35		4,774.01	69,363.34	4,931.06
Revenue - SRF - DW # 2	106,762.57		2,756.38	104,006.19	2,840.01
Revenue - SRF - DW # 3	0.00	504,890.00	0.00	504,890.00	0.00
Revenue - SRF - CW # 1	368,536.99		9,055.40	359,481.59	9,353.32
Revenue - SRF - CW # 2	0.00	102,183.00		102,183.00	0.00
Notes Payable - TM Rural Water	225,169.59		5,463.08	219,706.51	5,652.78
Total Debt	833,476.11	607,073.00	41,858.62	1,398,690.49	43,798.72
Accrued Compensated Absences- Business-Type Funds	1,834.16	1,702.66	2,027.70	1,509.12	1,509.12
Total Business-Type Activities	835,310.27	608,775.66	43,886.32	1,400,199.61	45,307.84
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	894,097.26	617,314.18	67,535.52	1,443,875.92	70,963.30

Debt payable at December 31, 2017 is comprised of the following:

**Revenue Bonds:****USDA Rural Development Bond Payable**

Water Works Revenue Bond, Series 1980 was purchased by USDA Rural Development in 1980. The loan was for \$390,000 at an interest rate of 5% per annum and matures in 2020. One annual payment is made to USDA Rural Development from the Water Fund.

\$ 39,059.86

**SRF Revenue Bonds – D.W. # 1**

Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2008 at interest rate of 3.25%, Final payment due July 15, 2029. Payments made from the Water Fund.

\$ 69,363.34

**SRF Revenue Bonds – D.W. # 2**

Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2011 at interest rate of 3.00%, Final payment due January 15, 2043. Payments made from the Water Fund.

\$ 104,006.19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

SRF Revenue Bonds – D.W. # 3

Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2017 at interest rate of 0.00%

Final payment due July 15, 2029. Payments made from Water Fund \$ 504,890.00

SRF Revenue Bonds – C.W. # 1

Clean Water Borrower Bonds, Series 2011 at interest rate of 3.25%,

Final payment due July 15, 2043. Payments made from the Sewer Fund. \$ 359,481.59

SRF Revenue Bonds – C.W. # 2

Clean Water Borrower Bonds, Series 2017 at interest rate of 3.25%,

Final payment due May 15, 2049. Payments made from the Sewer Fund. \$ 102,183.00

Notes Payable:

Note payable to Merchants State Bank for two fire trucks.

The amount of the loan is \$85,100.00 at an annual variable interest rate between 3.950% and 2.950%. Payments are annually with maturity occurring on April 15, 2019. Payments made from the General Fund.

\$ 35,595.72

Note payable to TM Rural Water for water improvement project.

The amount of the loan is \$240,629.19 at an annual interest rate of 3.015% per year. Payments are due monthly with maturity occurring on January 15, 2044. Payments made from the Water Fund.

\$ 219,706.51

Compensated Absences:

This is accrued vacation time that is carried forward to the next year, payment to be made by the fund that the payroll expenditures are charged to. These are to the following Funds:

General Fund	\$ 8,080.59
Water Fund	754.56
Sewer Fund	754.56
TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,589.71</u>

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2017, except for compensated absences but including interest payments of \$396,670.49, are as follows:



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Continued)

Annual Requirements to Maturity for Long-Term Debt  
December 31, 2017

Year Ending December 31,	Notes Payable - Merchants State Bank		USDA Rural Development Revenue Bond Payable		SRF - Drinking Water # 1 Revenue Bonds Payable	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2018	17,574.87	1,067.04	21,021.55	1,898.75	4,931.06	2,194.62
2019	18,020.85	621.06	18,038.31	901.92	5,093.29	2,032.39
2020					5,260.84	1,864.84
2021					5,433.92	1,691.76
2022					5,612.69	1,512.99
2023-2027					30,957.67	4,670.73
2028-2032					12,073.87	396.07
2033-2037						
2038-2042						
2043-2047						
Totals	<u>35,595.72</u>	<u>1,688.10</u>	<u>39,059.86</u>	<u>2,800.67</u>	<u>69,363.34</u>	<u>14,363.40</u>

Year Ending December 31,	SRF - Drinking Water # 2 Revenue Bonds Payable		SRF - Drinking Water # 3 Revenue Bonds Payable*		SRF - Clean Water # 1 Revenue Bonds Payable	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2018	2,840.01	3,088.43	0.00	0.00	9,353.32	11,569.92
2019	2,926.17	3,002.27	25,250.00	0.00	9,661.02	11,262.22
2020	3,014.94	2,913.50	60,600.00	0.00	9,978.85	10,944.39
2021	3,106.42	2,822.02	60,600.00	0.00	10,307.14	10,616.10
2022	3,200.66	2,727.78	60,600.00	0.00	10,646.22	10,277.02
2023-2027	17,520.18	12,122.02	303,000.00	0.00	58,720.97	45,895.23
2028-2032	20,344.16	9,298.04	95,950.00	0.00	69,036.83	35,579.37
2033-2037	23,623.31	6,018.89			81,164.96	23,451.24
2038-2042	27,430.34	2,211.86			95,423.70	9,192.50
2043-2047					5,188.58	42.23
Totals	<u>104,006.19</u>	<u>44,204.81</u>	<u>606,000.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>359,481.59</u>	<u>168,830.22</u>

Year Ending December 31,	SRF - Clean Water # 2 Revenue Bonds Payable*		Notes Payable - TM Rural Water		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2018	0.00	0.00	5,652.78	6,544.62	61,373.59	26,363.38
2019	1,044.15	9,228.49	5,825.58	6,371.82	85,859.37	33,420.17
2020	2,139.69	3,352.67	6,003.66	6,193.74	86,997.98	25,269.14
2021	2,210.08	3,282.28	6,187.19	6,010.21	87,844.75	24,422.37
2022	2,282.79	3,209.57	6,376.38	5,821.02	88,718.74	23,548.38
2023-2027	12,591.08	14,870.72	34,927.54	26,059.46	457,717.44	103,618.16
2028-2032	14,803.06	12,658.74	40,602.76	20,384.24	252,810.68	78,316.46
2033-2037	17,403.56	10,058.24	47,200.12	13,786.88	169,391.95	53,315.25
2038-2042	20,460.98	7,000.82	54,869.54	6,117.46	198,184.56	24,522.64
2043-2047	24,055.44	3,406.36	12,060.96	196.88	41,304.98	3,645.47
2048-2052	8,009.17	229.07			8,009.17	229.07
Totals	<u>105,000.00</u>	<u>67,296.96</u>	<u>219,706.51</u>	<u>97,486.33</u>	<u>1,538,213.21</u>	<u>396,670.49</u>

\*Based on full amount of loan proceeds.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

9. RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Restricted net position for the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Fund - SDPAA Insurance	\$ 14,921.13
SDRS Pension	51,068.48
Special Facilities / Promotion of the Municipality	<u>11,369.87</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 77,359.48</u>

Restricted due to restrictions as imposed by state statute and governmental accounting standards. General Fund represents the funds on deposit as noted in Note 12.

Business-type Activities:

SDRS Pension	\$ 16,126.88
Water Fund - Debt Service	<u>44,870.26</u>
Total Business-type Activities	<u>\$ 60,997.14</u>

These business-type activities balances are restricted due to debt covenants and governmental accounting standards.

10. PENSION PLAN

**Plan Information:**

All employees, working more than 20 hours per week during the year, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at <http://www.sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx> or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

**Benefits Provided:**

SDRS has three different classes of employees, Class A, Class B public safety and Class B judicial. Class A retirement benefits are determined as 1.7 percent prior to 2008 and 1.55 percent thereafter of the employee's final 3-year average compensation times the employee's years of service. Employees with 3 years of service are eligible to retire at age 55. Class B public safety benefits are determined as 2.4 percent for service prior to 2008 and 2.0 percent thereafter of employee final average compensation. Class B judicial benefits are determined as 3.733 percent for service prior to 2008 and 3.333 percent thereafter of employee final average compensation. All Class B employees with 3 years of service are eligible to retire at age 45. Employees are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service. Three years of service is required for nonservice-related disability eligibility. Disability benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits but are payable immediately without an actuarial reduction. Death benefits are a percent of the employee's final average salary.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Continued)**

The annual increase in the amount of the SDRS benefits payable on each July 1<sup>st</sup> is indexed to the consumer price index (CPI) based on SDRS funded status:

- If the SDRS market value funded ratio is 100% or more – 3.1% COLA
- If the SDRS market value funded ratio is 80.0% to 99.9%, index with the CPI
  - 90.0% to 99.9% funded — 2.1% minimum and 2.8% maximum COLA
  - 80.0% to 90.0% funded — 2.1% minimum and 2.4% maximum COLA
- If the SDRS market value funded ratio is less than 80% -- 2.1% COLA

The 2017 legislation modified the COLA, effective for the July 1, 2018 increase:

- Baseline actuarial accrued liabilities will be calculated assuming the COLA is equal to the long-term inflation assumption of 2.25%.
- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%.
- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than a restricted maximum such that, that if the restricted maximum is assumed for future COLAs, the fair value of assets will be greater or equal to the accrued liabilities.

All benefits except those depending on the Member's Accumulated Contributions are annually increased by the Cost-of-Living Adjustment.

**Contributions:**

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. State statute also requires the employer to make an additional contribution in the amount of 6.2 percent for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The Municipality's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$11,414.58, \$9,773.85, and \$10,577.78, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

**Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions:**

At June 30, 2017, SDRS is 100.1% funded and accordingly has a net pension liability. The proportionate shares of the components of the net pension liability of South Dakota Retirement System, for the Municipality as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2017 and reported by the Municipality as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

Proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits	\$ 991,822.46
Less proportionate share of total pension liability	<u>\$ 992,596.07</u>
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	<u><u>\$ (773.61)</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

At December 31, 2017, the Municipality reported a liability (asset) of \$(773.61) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2017 and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the Municipality's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2017, the Municipality's proportion was 0.00852450%, which is a decrease of - 0.0007091% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2016.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Municipality recognized pension expense (reduction of pension expense) of \$(16,213.59). At December 31, 2017 the Municipality reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows Of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows Of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience.	\$ 12,395.31	
Changes in assumption.	\$ 60,065.79	
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.		\$ 14,873.37
Changes in proportion and difference between Municipality contributions and proportionate share of contributions.	\$ 3,135.65	
Municipality contributions subsequent to the measurement date.	\$ 5,698.37	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><u>\$ 81,295.12</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,873.37</u></u>

\$5,698.37 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from Municipality contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (reduction of pension expense) as follows:

Year Ended  
December 31:

2018	\$ 16,899.21
2019	\$ 27,188.61
2020	\$ 19,906.19
2021	\$ (3,270.62)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><u>\$ 60,723.39</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(Continued)**

**Actuarial Assumptions:**

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.25 percent
Salary Increases	Graded by years of service, from 6.50% at entry to 3.00%
Discount Rate	6.50% net of plan investment expense

Mortality rates were based on 97% of the RP-2014 Mortality Table, Projected generationally with Scale MP-2016, white collar rates for female and total dataset rates for males. Mortality rates for disabled members were based in the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e., the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.). The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global Equity	58.0%	4.8%
Fixed Income	30.0%	1.8%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.6%
Cash	2.0%	0.7%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

**Discount Rate:**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 6.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions from will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability (asset).

**Sensitivity of liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate:**

The following presents the Municipality's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.50 as well as what the Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

See Independent Auditor's Report.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(Continued)

	<u>1%</u> <u>Decrease</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Discount</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>1%</u> <u>Increase</u>
Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 141,686.02	\$ (773.61)	\$( 116,782.07)

**Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:**

Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued SDRS financial report.

**11. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES – LITIGATION**

At December 31, 2017, the Municipality was not involved in any significant litigation.

**12. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Municipality is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended December 31, 2017, the Municipality managed its risks as follows:

**Employee Health Insurance:**

The Municipality joined the South Dakota Municipal League Health Pool of South Dakota. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The Municipality pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The pool purchases reinsurance coverage with the premiums it receives from the members. The coverage includes a \$2,000,000 lifetime maximum payment per person.

The Municipality does not carry additional health insurance coverage to pay claims in excess of this upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

**Liability Insurance:**

The Municipality joined the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance (SDPAA), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the SDPAA is to administer and provide risk management services and risk sharing facilities to the members and to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and provide them with risk management services, loss control and risk reduction information and to obtain lower costs for that coverage. The Municipality's responsibility is to promptly report to and cooperate with the SDPAA to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the Municipality. The Municipality pays an annual premium, to provide liability coverage detailed below, under a claims-made policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the SDPAA member based on their exposure or type of coverage. The Municipality pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for liability coverage for officials, liability and property coverage for vehicles, and liability and property coverage for other property.

The agreement with the SDPAA provides that the above coverages will be provided to a \$1,000,000 limit. Member premiums are used by the pool for payment of claims and to pay for reinsurance for claims in excess of \$250,000 to the upper limit. A portion of the member premiums are also allocated to a cumulative

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)

reserve fund. The Municipality would be eligible to receive a refund for a percentage of the amount allocated to the cumulative reserve fund on the following basis:

End of Municipality's First Full Year	50%
End of Municipality's Second Full Year	60%
End of Municipality's Third Full Year	70%
End of Municipality's Fourth Full Year	80%
End of Municipality's Fifth Full Year	90%
End of Municipality's Sixth Full Year and Thereafter	100%

As of December 31, 2017, the Municipality has vested balance in the cumulative reserve fund of \$14,921.13.

The Municipality carries a \$250 deductible for the property coverage and \$500 deductible for the officials coverage.

The Municipality does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Worker's Compensation:

The Municipality joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund (Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The Municipality's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The Municipality pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a retrospectively rated policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to an additional \$2,000,000 per individual per incident.

The Municipality does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage over the past three years.

Unemployment Benefits:

The Municipality provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota.

### 13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Municipality is providing payroll services for the nonprofit organization that operates the local movie theater. All expenses of the payroll are reimbursed back to the Municipality on a monthly basis.

The Municipality purchases products from Rick's Amoco which is owned by city official Caralee Miller and her spouse.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>		<b>Actual Amounts</b>	<b>Variance with</b>
	<b>Original</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>(Budgetary Basis)</b>	<b>Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Taxes:				
General Property Taxes	215,896.00	215,896.00	213,628.52	(2,267.48)
General Sales and Use Taxes	270,000.00	270,000.00	267,249.52	(2,750.48)
Amusement Taxes	200.00	200.00	348.00	148.00
Penalties & Interest on Delinquent Taxes	900.00	900.00	1,398.01	498.01
Licenses and Permits	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,207.75	(392.25)
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal Grants	0.00	197,948.29	200,765.14	2,816.85
State Grants	0.00	2,708.00	2,708.00	0.00
State Shared Revenue:				
Bank Franchise Tax	1,200.00	1,200.00	649.43	(550.57)
Liquor Tax Reversion	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,854.82	(1,145.18)
Motor Vehicle Licenses	7,000.00	7,000.00	9,898.06	2,898.06
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,847.88	(4,152.12)
County Shared Revenue:				
County Road Tax	0.00	0.00	528.68	528.68
County Wheel Tax	1,600.00	1,600.00	2,596.21	996.21
Charges for Goods and Services:				
Sanitation	300.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
Culture and Recreation	8,500.00	8,500.00	9,078.68	578.68
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court Fines and Costs	200.00	200.00	32.50	(167.50)
Other	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,652.52	652.52
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,880.67	80.67
Rentals	18,200.00	18,200.00	4,395.00	(13,805.00)
Street Assessments	23,196.00	23,196.00	24,101.89	905.89
Contributions and Donations from Private Sources	18,121.00	184,674.92	200,000.08	15,325.16
Liquor Operating Agreement Income	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,691.22	(308.78)
Other	8,050.00	8,050.00	10,107.12	2,057.12
Total Revenue	613,763.00	980,973.21	982,919.70	1,946.49
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government:				
Legislative	25,300.00	25,300.00	22,906.63	2,393.37
Contingency	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Amount Transferred		(9,500.00)		500.00
Executive	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,500.00	300.00
Elections	400.00	400.00	0.00	400.00
Financial Administration	57,415.00	57,415.00	55,409.13	2,005.87
Other	67,100.00	67,100.00	48,621.85	18,478.15
Total General Government	165,015.00	155,515.00	131,437.61	24,077.39



**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>		<b>Actual Amounts</b>	<b>Variance with</b>
	<b>Original</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>(Budgetary Basis)</b>	<b>Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</b>
<b>Expenditures (Cont.):</b>				
Public Safety:				
Police	93,200.00	97,000.00	62,088.00	34,912.00
Fire	11,900.00	11,900.00	7,700.00	4,200.00
Total Public Safety	105,100.00	108,900.00	69,788.00	39,112.00
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	149,100.00	348,087.29	284,782.14	63,305.15
Sanitation	4,500.00	7,208.00	4,913.00	2,295.00
Total Public Works	153,600.00	355,295.29	289,695.14	65,600.15
Health and Welfare:				
Other	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	0.00
Total Health and Welfare	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	0.00
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	14,900.00	23,150.00	22,776.49	373.51
Parks	15,926.00	22,126.00	21,929.30	196.70
Libraries	59,605.00	166,583.32	128,110.51	38,472.81
Auditorium	28,971.00	78,757.60	47,048.11	31,709.49
Total Culture and Recreation	119,402.00	290,616.92	219,864.41	70,752.51
Conservation and Development:				
Economic Development and Assistance (Industrial Development)	50,000.00	50,000.00	37,480.00	12,520.00
Total Conservation and Development	50,000.00	50,000.00	37,480.00	12,520.00
Debt Service	18,571.00	18,571.00	18,570.96	0.04
Miscellaneous:				
Liquor Operating Agreements	775.00	775.00	550.00	225.00
Total Miscellaneous	775.00	775.00	550.00	225.00
Total Expenditures	613,763.00	980,973.21	768,686.12	212,287.09
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	0.00	0.00	214,233.58	214,233.58
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Sale of Municipal Property	0.00	0.00	216,825.00	216,825.00
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0.00	0.00	216,825.00	216,825.00
Net Change in Fund Balances	0.00	0.00	431,058.58	431,058.58
Fund Balance - Beginning	595,827.89	595,827.89	595,827.89	0.00
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	595,827.89	595,827.89	1,026,886.47	431,058.58

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**MUNICIPALITY OF VIBORG**  
**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS**  
**GROSS RECEIPTS FUND**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>		<b>Actual Amounts</b>	<b>Variance with</b>
	<b>Original</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>(Budgetary Basis)</b>	<b>Final Budget -</b>
				<b>Positive (Negative)</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Taxes:				
General Sales and Use Taxes	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,642.82	(357.18)
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	0.00	0.00	36.90	36.90
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>9,679.72</b>	<b>(320.28)</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Culture and Recreation:				
Auditorium	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,157.25	(157.25)
Total Culture and Recreation	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,157.25	(157.25)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,157.25</b>	<b>(157.25)</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>(477.53)</b>	<b>(477.53)</b>
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning</b>	<b>11,847.40</b>	<b>11,847.40</b>	<b>11,847.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<b>11,847.40</b>	<b>11,847.40</b>	<b>11,369.87</b>	<b>(477.53)</b>

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NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedules of Budgetary Comparisons for the General Fund  
and for each major Special Revenue Fund with a legally required budget.

NOTE 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Municipality followed these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the Municipal Commission introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
2. After adoption by the Municipal Commission, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the Municipal Commission to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.
4. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets.
5. Unexpected appropriations lapse at year end unless encumbered by resolution of the Municipal Commission.
6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds.
7. Budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (USGAAP).

NOTE 2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences

The financial statements prepared in conformity with USGAAP present capital outlay expenditure information in a separate category of expenditures. Under the budgetary basis of accounting, capital outlay expenditures are reported within the function to which they relate. For example, the purchase of a new fire truck would be reported as a capital outlay expenditure on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, however, in the Budgetary RSI Schedule, the purchase of a fire truck would be reported as an expenditure of the Public Safety/Fire Department function of government, along with all other current Fire Department related expenditures.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATIONSCHEDULE OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S PROPORTIONATE  
SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)

## South Dakota Retirement System

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Municipality's proportion of the net pension liability/asset	0.0085245%	0.0092336%	0.0093726%
Municipality's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (774)	\$ 31,190	\$ (39,752)
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	\$ 163,671	\$ 162,180	\$ 159,000
Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.47%	19.23	25.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.1%	96.89%	104.10%

The amounts presented were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability (asset) which is 06/30 of previous fiscal year.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## SCHEDULE OF THE MUNICIPALITY CONTRIBUTIONS

## South Dakota Retirement System

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 11,415	\$ 9,774	\$ 10,578
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>\$ 11,415</u>	<u>\$ 9,774</u>	<u>\$ 10,578</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	\$ 177,059	\$ 155,559	\$ 163,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.45%	6.28%	6.49%